

Council Proposes Reorganization

(Editor's note: Following is the first of a three-part series of stories on proposals of critical importance to the NCAA which are to be considered at the Association's January Convention. The first part concerns legislative reorganization, the second will detail the financial aid program to be presented and the third will cover the candidates' declaration recommendations. They will appear in successive issues of the NEWS.)

Reorganization of the NCAA membership into two divisions for legislative and competitive purposes, but with more competitive options available than at present, has been recommended by the NCAA Council.

The reorganization proposals will be considered by the delegates to the Association's 67th annual Convention, Jan. 11-13, in Chicago.

The basic concepts and precepts agreed upon by the Association's policy-making body are reported below. Next, they will be put into

the form of specific amendments at the Council's Oct. 23-25 meeting, to be subsequently circulated to the membership in the Official Notice of the Convention and the Convention Program prior to being voted upon.

The Council believes initial legislative reorganization should be kept as simple as possible, hence its decision to favor two divisions rather than three, as had been discussed by both the Committee and Council.

The program adopted by the Council in August and September meetings changes the current requirements for a member institution to belong to College or University Division.

Rather, an institution which cannot (or chooses not) to meet the new requirements of Division I membership and joins Division II then may select two sports in which it wishes to compete in Division I Championships while competing in Division II Cham-

pionships for the remainder of its program.

All members would continue to be eligible for the National Collegiate (or Division I) Championship in those sports in which the

zation are set forth in the following Council report.

History

For more than 50 years, the NCAA existed without divisions of any kind and it wasn't until 1957 that the Association inaugurated National Basketball and Cross Country Championships for its new "College Division." During the 1972-73 academic year, 10 national College Division Championships will be conducted in addition to six regional football bowl games.

During the early years of the College Division program, member institutions elected their division on a sport-by-sport basis. Beginning in September, 1968, members were required to designate their entire programs as either University or College Division in those sports in which two championships are conducted—baseball, basketball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, soccer, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and wrestling.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS

A series of questions and answers on reorganization will be included in the next issue of the NEWS. Readers are invited to submit any questions concerning the reorganization proposals to the NEWS, 1221 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo. 64105.

A story on the financial aid proposals will appear in the next issue of the NEWS and a question and answer section on it will be included in the following issue.

Association sponsors only one national championship.

The guidelines of the reorgani-

Although the Association always has voted upon legislation as one body at an annual convention, it was some time before the concept of "conscience voting" was introduced. This was not made binding upon a member. The chairman simply encouraged delegates not affected by a particular piece of legislation to abstain from voting.

In 1971, the NCAA Council appointed a Special Committee on Reorganization to study the membership and the need, if any, for reorganization. David Swank, professor of law at the University of Oklahoma, was appointed chairman. The seven-man group was carefully selected so as to represent a cross-section of the Association's membership.

The Special Committee presented its final report to the NCAA Council at the latter's August, 1972, meeting.

The Council subsequently adopted the principles described herein for presentation to the Convention.

Legislative Reorganization

The Council concluded that amendments to the NCAA Constitution shall continue to require a two-thirds majority of all members present and voting for passage. Changes will be proposed in the method of voting on Bylaw amendments.

All legislation must be adopted in joint session. Bylaw amendments will require a majority vote of each division for adoption unless they are deemed by the Council to be more restrictive in nature than the provision being amended. For example, a proposal to expand the maximum number of football games from 11 to 12 would require majority approval of both divisions. However, a division could vote to reduce the maximum number of games from 11 to 10 without approval of the other.

The 1968 legislation which required all institutions to declare their entire athletic programs as either University or College Division forced many institutions to designate their programs University Division in certain sports in order to emphasize others. The Committee first concluded that the terms "University Division" and "College Division" should be changed to "Division I" and "Division II."

Division I

The Committee proposed more specific requirements for Division I membership. However, those institutions which do not wish to hold membership in that division, or which do not qualify for Division I, may elect to compete in the National Collegiate Division I championships in not more than two sports while maintaining institutional membership in Division II and competing in Division II championships in the remainder of its programs.

The basic requirements for Division I membership are a broad range of sports sponsorship and a "major" program in at least two sports, at least one of which must be football or basketball.

Each Division I institution must sponsor a varsity intercollegiate program in at least eight of the 17 sports in which the Association sponsors a championship or draws the playing rules. (Note: In administering this requirement, indoor track and outdoor track shall be considered one sport).

An institution may meet the "two major sports" requirement in a variety of ways. First, institutions which are classified "major" as of Dec. 1, 1972, in football and basketball by the appropriate statistics and classifica-

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NEWS



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Planning for Moscow—Frank Bare (left), executive director of the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC) goes over plans for the Summer World University Games in Moscow with Nick Rodis (center), president of the USCSC, and Walter Byers, executive director of the NCAA.

Frank Bare Directs USCSC

Plans Underway for World University Games

"The World University Games is the most important and largest student sporting event in the world," says Frank Bare. And he should know.

Bare is the first full-time Executive Director of the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC) after serving in that capacity part-time for the past two years.

The United States is completing plans for its participation in the 1973 Summer Games in Moscow, Bare reported after recent meetings of the USCSC committees in Kansas City, Mo. The meetings brought together members of each of the nine sports of the Summer Games along with Bare and Nick Rodis, president of the USCSC.

"Plans were finalized for the selection of the teams and coaches," Bare said, "along with training-camp sites, fund-raising, travel and participation in the Games."

More than 300 American stu-

dent-athletes will take part in the August 15-25 Games at the University of Moscow, according to Bare, whose job is to organize and coordinate each of the nine sports committee into the American team.

"The American representation will be the largest visiting delegation, not counting the host country, in the Games," said Rodis.

Rodis, of Brandeis University, recently returned from Moscow, where he attended the International Federation of University Sports (FISU) executive committee meetings. The USCSC is the American representative of the FISU, which sponsors the Games and which alternate yearly between Summer and Winter Games. The latter were held in New York this past year.

"More than 100 nations have been invited to send teams to compete in Moscow next summer," Rodis continued. "The facilities there are excellent and the or-

ganization of the Games is fantastic. All participants will be housed at the University of Moscow, which has an enrollment of between 40,000 and 50,000 students, I believe."

The USCSC is composed of the NCAA, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, National Junior College Athletic Association, and the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

There are nearly 1,400 member colleges participating in the program, which has also received strong support from the U.S. State Department and the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. "Casey Conrad and V. L. Nicholson, administrators for the President's Council, were at the meetings in Kansas City to lend their support," Rodis pointed out.

Bare, who has also served as the Director of the United States Gymnastics Federation, becomes

the first full-time Executive Director of the USCSC, which is composed of nine committees, each representing a sport of the Games.

The U.S. will have teams in all nine sports for men athletes and seven sports for women athletes. The men will compete in basketball, track, swimming, volleyball, fencing, gymnastics, wrestling, tennis and water polo. Women athletes will take part in all sports except water polo and wrestling.

"Any full-time graduate or undergraduate student between the ages of 17 and 28 is eligible for the Games," Bare said. "He or she can be enrolled at a junior college, college or university and be eligible. Each of the nine sports' committees will be responsible for the selections of the teams."

Future issues of the News will contain stories on the nine committees and their progress in fund-raising and team selection.

Nominations For Top Ten Due Nov. 15

The deadline for nominations for College Athletics Top Ten is Nov. 15.

Nominees for the award, which will be presented at the Association's Honors Luncheon during the 1973 Convention in Chicago, will be divided into Today's Top Five and the Silver Anniversary Top Five.

Today's Top Five gives the Association an opportunity to honor the top five outstanding senior student-athletes of the preceding calendar year, while the Silver Anniversary Top Five will honor distinguished former athletes on their Silver Anniversary as college graduates.

The Student-Athlete Award selection is based on athletic ability and achievement, character, leadership, activities and academic achievement.

Legalized Gambling Poses Threat

Legislation to extend legalized gambling to team sports is currently being considered in several states as they explore possible routes of increasing revenue.

We are opposed to any form of legalized gambling on team sports. Many of the bills at this time concern only professional team sports, but we feel that intercollegiate and interscholastic sports would be threatened under the same bills. It would be only a matter of time until amateur sports were exposed to the same legislation.

Legalized gambling became popular in this country with horse racing. Its popularity spread with the advent of lotteries and off-track betting, which made it possible for one to place a bet without going to the track. It was hoped that off-track betting would eliminate illegal bookmaking, but it has not. Bookmakers continue to thrive in New York, where off-track wagering is legal. Two of the reasons that they survive are that they can extend credit where the State will not, knowing they have means of collecting any debts through the arms of organized crime, and any illegal winnings are tax-free.

Sports pools and lotteries are widespread forms of legalized gambling in many European and Latin American countries, and betting scandals involving individuals and teams have been uncovered in those countries on numerous occasions.

The commissioners of the five major professional sports leagues have announced individually and again jointly their unilateral opposition to legalized gambling on team sports.

Commissioner of Baseball Bowie Kuhn has stated that baseball is of the opinion that "any form of gambling on professional baseball games, legal or illegal, poses a threat to the integrity of the game, exposes it to grave danger and threatens to dissuade the public interest."

The above is true for all levels of sport. At stake in the issue is basic integrity—for sports in general and for the individuals that participate in them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent each year by the major sports leagues to keep themselves above suspicion. Baseball was rocked by the notorious Black Sox scandal in 1919, and since that experience has maintained an admirably clean record.

The legalization of gambling would heighten the temptation to fix games. The suspicion that would

be cast on the players and teams would be rampant, whether it would be deserved or not.

A presumed authority on gambling, Jimmy (The Greek) Snyder, has said that any statement against legalized gambling is another way of saying you are all for illegal gambling. That is absurd. Illegal gambling is confined to a minority. Legalization would open the door to an entirely new generation of gamblers. By introducing gambling to these newcomers, legalization would also introduce organized crime to an array of people it could not otherwise have interested.

The character of the fans could also change dramatically. Instead of rooting for a team because of locality or loyalty, fans would identify with the effect of their team's performance on the winning or losing of bets. College athletics does not need that type of fan identity.

The National Football League, under Commissioner Pete Rozelle, has issued an 18-page report on its position opposed to legalized gambling and has been joined in statements by Walter J. Kennedy of the National Basketball Association, Robert Carlson of the American Basketball Association and Clarence Campbell of the National Hockey League, as well as Kuhn.

Also joining in the protest is the National District Attorneys Association, which, according to president Carol Vance, is unalterably opposed to any further extension of legalized gambling.

The NCAA is of the same opinion. While all forms of government are seeking ways to increase revenue, we feel that legalized gambling as a tax revenue source is not the proper course. The money it might raise initially would not begin to pay for the problems it could create in the foreseeable future. Gamblers usually fall in the category of the type of person that can least afford it financially. Legalized gambling would present more of an opportunity for one to lose money that should be earmarked for the necessities of living. Increased welfare rolls and more crime could result.

States currently considering legislation for the extension of legalized gambling in various forms include New York, California, Washington, Ohio, Massachusetts and Montana. We urge the legislators of these and other states to oppose such action. The future of sports at every level in the United States depends on it.

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about college athletics. It is selected because the NCAA News feels it makes a point, discusses a topic which will interest News readers.

Bates Feels College Grid Game Has More to Offer

By REGIS McAULEY
The Tucson Citizen

College Football Is Best

Don't try to tell Stan Bates, Western Athletic Conference Commissioner, that pro football is a better game than the college brand. He won't buy it.

"I don't say this to be critical of the game because they do an outstanding job of selling their game to the public. But the colleges have so much more to sell than they do.

"The Wishbone and multiple offenses used in the colleges make a much better game of football. There are four backs in the college backfields who run with the ball. In the pros, only two carry the ball. There is a lot said about the great speed of the pro runners, but what good does it do to have a 9.4 sprinter if there is no place for him to run once his team gets into enemy territory and the defense jams up the way the pros do? Then comes the placekicker onto the field.

"There is much more action in college ball. In the Fiesta Bowl game last season, there were 50 more plays than there were in the pros' Super Bowl game. And the Fiesta Bowl was an exciting, 45-38, ball game."

Game Needs Selling

Don't leave now. Bates is just getting warmed up in his convincing sales pitch for the college game.

"The pros have 30 seconds to put the ball in play and they average 26 seconds. The colleges have 25 seconds and average between 15 and 16. The time starts in pro ball as soon as the ball is set in position for the next play, but in college ball time doesn't start until the ball is snapped. And yet the colleges play their games in less than 2½ hours, while the pros take longer."

Bates feels strongly that the college game must constantly be sold to the public by the coaches.

In the area of press relations, Bates thinks there is room for improvement on both the coaches and reporters' sides.

"The coaches must realize that the press is not merely at their beck and call when they want to make an announcement. The reporters must go after the stories they want and I can understand why the coaches and writers get upset at times. But just to accept that fact isn't the answer. The situation must be improved and a more positive attitude must be taken by the coaches. It's a tense job, for sure, and the coach has a lot of pressure put on him by the press and by all of us connected with college athletics. But there should be harmony." . . .

Refinement Is Key Topic of Council

Continued refinement of the legislative reorganization and financial aid proposals will occupy the attention of the NCAA Council at its October 23-25 meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee.

It will adopt specific proposed amendments which will be considered by the delegates to the Association's 67th Annual Convention January 11-13 in Chicago.

In addition, the policy-making body will receive reports from various committees while in Knoxville, including Public Relations, Long Range Planning and Infractions.

Presiding during the sessions will be NCAA President Earl M. Ramer, professor of education at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, assisted by NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Samuel E. Barnes, District of Columbia Teachers College.

The meeting will mark the next-to-final step for the major proposals which have been in the preparation stages for more than two years. It was in April of 1969 that the Association initiated the

financial aid planning with a comprehensive study of the financial status of the athletic programs of its members and publication of the "Financial Analysis of Intercollegiate Athletics."

Using the data obtained in that survey, the Association's Financial Aid Committee then began form-

ulating proposals for effective means of cost cutting in athletic programs.

The divergent opinions expressed on the approach to the financial problems led to interest in legislative reorganization, and a second committee has been studying that area since October, 1971.

Montana Students Uphold Decision to Cut Funding

Last spring's decision by Central Board, the University of Montana's student government, to cut back student athletic funding has been upheld, according to statements released by University of Montana President Robert T. Pantzer and student body President Robert E. Sorenson.

The cut, which was passed by Central Board in late May, reduces student contributions to the operation of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Montana to \$105,070 for the current fiscal year, as compared to a \$147,000 figure last year. The \$41,930 cut amounts to 28.6 per cent.

In an effort to offset the cut and to place the burden of support on those students who benefit, as spectators, from football and basketball games, a fee will be levied on individuals attending home games. For each football game the charge will be \$1. A decision on the policy for basketball games is yet to be made.

Both President Pantzer and Sorenson indicated that the charging of fees, which was part of

Central Board's action in the spring, at the games is experimental. President Pantzer said, "Because it is believed that it is possible that student funding might best come about through admission charges to such events, it would be helpful to test out that method to determine whether such form of funding is practical."

Sorenson stated that he hoped the decision, "as an experiment will relieve the pressure within the student body regarding athletics."

"I am reacting favorably to the desires of the student leaders with the expectation that for a reasonable period of time in the future student fee support will be adequate to maintain a viable but rational program of intercollegiate athletics at the University," said President Pantzer in his prepared statement.

Referring to his election platform that advocated a 25% reduction in the student funding of athletics, Sorenson stated, "I do feel that from the results of the last ASUM election, the majority of the students favored a cut."

From the Sidelines...



USC football coach JOHN McKay thinks football polls "are the greatest thing in the world." But, he adds, "Whether or not they are completely accurate, I don't know. In two or three weeks, you'll know who the best 10 teams are. It will be a long time before you know who is No. 1."

Fred Kern, an Army scout, on Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska: "He is the most exciting player I've ever seen. I've watched O.J. Simpson, and he's not nearly as exciting as Rogers. I played against Jimmy Brown, and I'll tell you right now nobody I've ever seen scares me as much as Rodgers."

Missouri coach AL ONOFRIO observed after the first two weeks of this football season that the high scoring is merely a continuing trend in the collegiate game. "It's definitely an offensive game now," he said. "You've got to have a good defense, but defense alone is not good enough to win with anymore."

University of Texas coach DARRELL ROYAL commented recently on fumbles. "If I had a cure for them or knew what caused them, I could tour the country and fill my satchel. Anytime you handle the ball in a contact sport, it can happen."

Wide receiver CLIFF SCHMIDT of Southern Connecticut is also quite an artist. He designed the decal on the teams' helmets this year. "My football career might end with an injury but I'll always be an artist," he said. "An artist can paint with his feet and even his mouth if he has to . . . art is done in the mind."

When Western Illinois upset Akron, 30-24, this season, junior tailback DENNIS MORGAN had quite a day on the field, even though the game was played in a downpour. He rushed for 140 yards and scored three TDs. "Everytime I got up I had a mouth full of mud," he said. "But, you know, after a while it started tasting pretty good."

NCAA NEWS

Editor Dave Daniel

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Blyth Assumes Post As NOCSAE Head

Dr. Carl S. Blyth, chairman of the Physical Education Department at the University of North Carolina, has some definite ideas concerning the safety of athletes while they are competing.

He plans to present those ideas as the new administrator of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. Blyth also is an NCAA delegate to the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE).

"The primary objective of my work with the NCAA Committees who study and evaluate the safety factor in college athletics is to make participation in college athletics as injury-free as humanly possible," Blyth stated.

"To achieve this goal, we will encourage committee members, NCAA institutional investigators and other agencies interested in sports safety to study and research the safety factor in athletics," he said.

"Then, using results of the Committee's work, we will recommend to the appropriate NCAA authority for consideration either standards, policies or rules to improve the safety factor," he added.

NOCSAE is funded by the NCAA, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High School Associations, the National Athletic Trainers Association, the American College Health Association, the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association, the National Sporting Goods Association and the Athletic Institute.

A recent study by NOCSAE concerning football helmets stimulated manufacturers to improve performance of their helmets to increase the safety factor of the athlete.

Blyth's background includes a wide range of duties associated with athletics, including a stint as football and baseball coach at Atlantic Christian College.

He was appointed to the North Carolina faculty in 1949 and is a member of the Faculty Athletic Committee and the UNC Athletic Council as well as several other

University faculty committees.

In addition to chairing the Physical Education Department, he is the Director of Laboratory of Applied Physiology at UNC, a post he has held since 1957.

He has received research grants and contracts for study in the field of athletic medicine. At present, he is the principal investigator for a grant subtitled, "Epidemiology of High School Football Injuries."

He is a past president of the American College of Sports Medicine and has published and presented more than 70 articles in professional literature with most of them dealing with sports medicine.



Dr. Carl Blyth
Joins NOCSAE

He is also a member of the Research Task Force of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and is a member of the North Carolina Society Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports.

He earned his B.S. degree from Lenoir Rhyne College while on a "full athletic scholarship." He earned his M.A. in Physical Education at UNC and added another MA in Anatomy from the University of Michigan.

He was awarded his Ph.D. in Physical Education and Physiology from UNC in 1953.

He is married and the father of three children.

(Editor's note: President Nixon, long a sports fan, issued the following proclamation, declaring October 6 as National Coaches Day):



National Coaches Day A Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

Over the years, we as a Nation have become increasingly sports minded. We are intensely aware of the achievements of our professional athletes and have given them well-deserved recognition. We are especially proud this year of the members of our Olympic teams. And we are also enthusiastic about the fine athletes in our high schools, colleges, and universities.

Yet, despite the talent of these men and women and their initial promise, many of them could not have risen to their current performance levels without the guidance and encouragement of those who have coached them at every stage of their progression. Whether or not they achieve athletic distinction, most of those who participate in organized sports will become better citizens because of the lessons they have learned from their coaches and because of the example which their coaches have set for them.

Coaches are highly qualified teachers—in highly specialized fields. But more than that, they are friends and counselors who help to instill in their charges important attitudes that will serve them all their lives. I know from my own experience how much an understanding coach can do to shape the life of a young person. For a coach can help to teach a student the value of teamwork, discipline, and a healthy attitude toward competition. A coach can help a young person learn how to win gracefully and how to grow from defeat. A coach can help build that moral fiber on which our future as a Nation depends.

The coaches of America, in sports and in many other fields of endeavor, do not work for personal glory. Their satisfaction usually comes through the achievements of others whom they have helped. It is appropriate that our Nation join in according them the recognition and honor which they so richly deserve, for they represent the finest elements in the American character.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in conformance with Senate Joint Resolution 213, do hereby proclaim October 6, 1972, as National Coaches Day. I call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.

(SIGNED)

RICHARD NIXON

Reorganization Explained—

Continued from page 1

tion committee, shall qualify.

An institution which does not sponsor both football and basketball, but is major in the one which it does sponsor, may qualify if it has a "major" program in another sport. (i.e., it has participated in a National Collegiate team championship such as baseball, ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer, volleyball, or water polo at least once in the past three academic years—1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72; or one of its student-athletes has received an NCAA individual award in a National Collegiate Championship in the sports of cross country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track or wrestling in the past three academic years.)

In any case, each institution in Division I must sponsor at least eight sports and it must schedule at least 50 per cent of its games in football and basketball against members of Division I.

In the event a member does not meet the "two major sports" criteria, it may qualify for Division I provided at least 50 per cent of the members of its conference satisfy the requirements. This exception does not relieve the institution or the members of its conference of their obligations in regard to scheduling requirements in football and basketball as well as the need to sponsor at least eight intercollegiate sports.

Allied conferences whose membership is composed of at least 50 per cent of institutions in Division I also shall be members of Division I.

Division II

All members which do not qualify for (or do not wish to be in) Division I shall be placed in Division II, provided they conduct at least four varsity intercollegiate sports among the 17 recognized by the Association with at

least one sport in each season.

Division II members may elect to participate in the Division I championships in as many as two sports in which competition is sponsored for both divisions (i.e., baseball, basketball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, soccer, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and wrestling.) However, such institutions shall continue to cast their votes in Division II.

Championship Competition

Currently, the NCAA sponsors two national championships in the sports of baseball, basketball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, soccer, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and wrestling. All members of Division I are eligible to enter teams or student-athletes in National Collegiate Division I events in those sports.

Only members of Division II may enter championship competition established for that division.

From among the 10 sports listed above, a Division II member may elect one or two sports in which it may compete in the Division I championships instead of Division II.

All members of the Association, regardless of their Division, are eligible to compete in the championships of fencing, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing, indoor track, volleyball and water polo since the Association conducts only one championship in those sports.

In those sports in which individual competition is conducted for both divisions (cross country, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and wrestling), the top three individual finishers in the Division II meets and tournaments shall qualify for the National Collegiate Division I Championships.

The lone exception to the principle that a liberalization of the Bylaws requires a majority vote of both divisions is the provision

that each division may establish its own championship program, provided the sport is one recognized by the NCAA at the present time.

Change of Classification

A member may request to change its division at any time. Its request will be submitted to the Council at its next meeting, together with such information as it may wish to present such as future schedules and plans for expansion of its intercollegiate program. The Council shall determine whether the institution meets the criteria and it may approve the application effective the following Aug. 1.

Effective Dates of Proposals

The Council has determined that the implementing legislation for reorganization shall be considered first at the Final Business Session which will commence at 2 p.m. Friday, Jan. 12, in Chicago's Palmer House. The proposals pertaining to voting will become effective immediately upon adoption. Therefore, the remaining issues before the Convention would be subject to divided voting.

Institutions which do not meet the eight-sport requirement may certify, prior to Jan. 1, 1973, that they will sponsor eight sports during the 1973-74 academic year and immediately shall become eligible for Division I provided they meet the other criteria.

Championship competition during the 1972-73 academic year shall be conducted under the existing rules and regulations of the Association. Effective Aug. 1, 1973, the reorganization proposals will apply to championship competition. Prior to that date, Division II institutions will be solicited to determine in which sports, if any, they wish to compete in the Division I meets or tournaments.

Ideas Exchange

The University of South Dakota has formed a "Pup Club" for youngsters aged six to 12 in hopes of securing players and fans of the future. A \$5 membership entitles the kids to a specially designed T-shirt, membership card and special seats.

* * *

Texas Christian University in Ft. Worth, Tex., has borrowed an idea that's used a lot in the prep and junior college ranks by hosting a "Meet the Frogs" night where fans were invited down on the field to visit and photograph the players.

"We did so on less than two weeks notice," reports sports information director Jim Garner, "and we felt that the almost 2,000 turnout was good because at the same time in the evening, the Dallas Cowboys were playing 30 miles away, the Texas Rangers 20 miles away and the Miss America Pageant was on television."

"So, planning ahead," he adds, "we think we can improve the timing next fall."

Penn State Harrier Coach Feels Meet a True Indicator

They've taken the speculation out of cross country's national championship according to Penn State cross country coach Harry Groves.

"Unlike many sports with polls, eliminations and supposed experts," says Groves, "the NCAA championship is now a true indication of the nation's best."

"Since the early 60's, when cross country expanded into the West on a large scale, the NCAA meet has gradually developed into an honest national affair," Groves says. "Prior to that time the ma-

jority of teams were from the East and many top runners and teams from the West were left out.

"Now all the nation is represented and no one can argue with the outcome," Groves continues. "Everyone runs over the same course, at the same time, against the same teams and in the same weather. You either make or break it in that one shot deal."

"The top 10 teams are actually the nation's top 10 and the first 25 runners are really All-Americans. It's final."

Story Indicates All Is Not Well With Foundation

By JONATHAN KWITNY
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

Twenty-three years ago, a group of grid-iron enthusiasts set about trying to raise enough money to create a hall of fame to honor the nation's great college football players.

Within a few years, their effort crystallized into the National Football Foundation. The foundation won the support of many prominent men, including Presidents, generals, and Congressmen, and it enlisted the help of universities across the land. To finance its hall of fame, the foundation ran energetic fund-raising campaigns that apparently brought in more than \$5 million during the past two decades in donations from various institutions and individuals.

Today, however, the foundation's net worth is less than \$2 million, and there still is no hall of fame. Not until this past July, in fact, did the foundation even get around to acquiring a building—a house in Manhattan—for the hall. And that move evidently was taken only at the prodding of the charity frauds bureau of the New York attorney general's office, which recently has been bombarding the foundation with some tough questions about its goals and operating methods.

Foundation officials apparently got the first round of questions last December, shortly after they spent their customary \$30,000 on the foundation's annual black-tie fund-raising gala at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, with California Gov. Ronald Reagan as featured speaker. It was only a few days later that the foundation's startled executives were summoned to a meeting at the charity frauds bureau.

Plenty of Plans

The frauds bureau wanted to know why, after two decades of collecting millions of dollars from corporations, fans and dues-paying schools, the foundation hadn't launched its project?

To be sure, it had plans aplenty. The hall of fame, as envisioned, would contain statues of the heroes and films of their careers, which visitors could view at the push of a button. Rutgers University at

New Brunswick, N.J., had already set aside as a site for the hall 10 acres near the field where the first college football game was played in 1869. (Rutgers says it also had donated \$320,000.) The foundation even had a big groundbreaking ceremony back in 1966, but no spade of earth had been turned on the site since that day.

"The people donating to (the foundation) weren't getting what they thought they were getting, which was a hall of fame," says Linda Asay, an executive assistant at the attorney general's office. So at the meeting with foundation officials, says Herbert Wallenstein, head of the charity frauds bureau, "We said to them, 'you've either got to fish or cut bait.'"

The response of foundation officials was to sign an agreement to begin construction on the hall by this past Sept. 1. "If they didn't sign, we would have proceeded to court to enjoin them from further solicitations," Mr. Wallenstein says.

A Manhattan House Instead

But there were complications. Instead of starting work at the Rutgers site, the foundation's executive committee—without consulting with the organization's board of directors—announced that the foundation was buying a 65-room former private home on 80th Street, in New York City, and would install the hall of fame there.

Officials at Rutgers were apoplectic, and so were a lot of other erstwhile supporters of the foundation. "It came as a shock," says Clarence Stasavich, athletic director at East Carolina University, who represents the National Collegiate Athletic Association, "... on the foundation's board. 'I can't believe where it's going to be—New York is the one city that turned its back on college football,' says Beano Cook, the American Broadcasting Co.'s liaison with the NCAA. ABC has helped promote the foundation on its weekly TV broadcasts of NCAA games.

Sports Illustrated magazine, which also has donated generous publicity and \$10,000 to the hall of fame project, asked in an article: "Will anyone really care to go to East 80th Street to see Red Grange's helmet?"

But the foundation's executive committee seemingly had little choice. By this summer, with the charity frauds bureau closing in like a 250-pound linebacker, foundation officials had to face the fact that despite a desperate drive to raise more money the foundation had less than \$2 million to spend. But after 20 years the prospective cost of building at Rutgers had risen from about \$1 million to some \$5.5 million.

The house on 80th Street, on the other hand, cost a reported \$800,000 to buy and will cost another few hundred thousand to refurbish, seemingly well within the foundation's current financial capabilities. (The hall of fame has no connection with the pro football hall of fame in Canton, Ohio.)

Now for the Hard Question

For contributors, of course, the real question is: Where did all the money collected over the years go? The answer, apparently, is that most of it was spent just keeping the foundation operating—for salaries, administrative outlays and for lavish entertaining as part of the effort to raise still more funds.

In fiscal 1971, for example, the foundation spent \$243,425, according to records filed with the Internal Revenue Service. (Because the foundation is a tax-exempt institution, its filing is open for public inspection.)

Foundation officials like to talk about its grants and scholarships to student athletes, but in fact most of these are paid for by local chapters with funds never submitted to the national office. In fiscal 1971 the national expenditures included only \$7,500 for "gifts and grants."

By contrast, the foundation spent \$12,327 on "miscellaneous." In typical recent years, IRS records show, the foundation has spent as much as \$90,000 annually on salaries, about \$30,000 on the annual Waldorf-Astoria bash, about \$25,000 on "travel and entertainment," \$3,000 or \$4,000 more for "meetings," about \$14,000 to rent a Manhattan office (though Rutgers says it has been providing free offices and a paid staff in New Brunswick) and about \$25,000 for "printing."

Among those who receive salaries is George Murphy, the former entertainer and U.S. Senator, who became president of the foundation in June 1971. Mr. Murphy, who says he works "part-time" and lives in Washington, says he receives a \$15,000 salary that's "merely enough to pay my expenses." But doesn't he also get an allowance for whatever expenses he incurs in addition to his salary? "Well, yes," he says.

The foundation also spends some \$8,000 a year on awards, including the gold medal it gives at its banquet every December. Recipients, all of whom have accepted in person at the banquet, have included Presidents Hoover, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Nixon, Supreme Court Justice Byron White, Gen. Douglas MacArthur—and Chester LaRoche, who served as chairman of the foundation for more than 15 years and continues as an active force in its operation.

Six Photos and an Article

Each year the foundation spends some \$8,000 on postage, which includes mailing of its publication, the "Footballetter." A typical recent issue of 16 pages contained six photographs of Chester LaRoche posed with various celebrities, plus an article by Mr. LaRoche.

The foundation also has spent a reported \$357,000 over the years for several sets of architectural plans that it has discarded, and it periodically invests in studies it thinks will aid football. For example, a few years ago it paid \$50,000 for a study by Emil Bend, an employee of a remote research firm, on "The Impact of Athletic Participation on Academic and Career Aspiration and Achievement." Mr. Bend's handsomely printed, 44-page report includes statistics on how many football players go into various occupations, belong to religions, get married or stay single. The statistics are interspersed with seven photographs of Chester LaRoche.

If Mr. LaRoche seems to figure prominently in foundation activities, that may be only appropriate. It was he who built

Continued on page 5

George Murphy Offers Rebuttal to Story

September 14, 1972

Mr. Edward R. Cony
Executive Editor
The Wall Street Journal
22 Cortlandt Street
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Cony:

I was greatly disturbed by the article in the Wall Street Journal of September 13 which made reference to the National Football Foundation.

First, I didn't understand the purpose of the piece, whether it was designed to inform your readers, or to create the impression of some wrong doing in order to do damage to the Foundation.

The deck headline "Most of the \$5 Million or So Donated for a Hall of Fame Has Been Spent Elsewhere" is in complete error. According to our auditors, our finances, books, records and tax statements are in good order.

Mr. Kwitny called me and expressed the desire to see the financial statements of the Foundation and I referred him to the New York Office where the records are kept and subsequently a meeting was arranged between Mr. Draddy, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Hall, Vice President, and Mr. Kwitny. They were surprised at this point to be told that Mr. Kwitny had already filed his story, nor did he ask to see any of our records or audit sheets. The result of the first part of his story has been a confusion of facts and the second part apparently a designed personal attack on Chester LaRoche.

In order, hopefully, to clarify this unfortunate situation, I will briefly sketch the history. The initial effort headed by the late Grantland Rice and Admiral Halsey was started in 1947 but failed because it did not receive adequate financial support. Next, a new group in 1954, under the leadership of Chester LaRoche, made strong efforts to revive the project, and all debts of the original effort were paid and the Hall of Fame project was launched.

It was decided that the programs of the new National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame would encompass several efforts. First, the original desire to build a Hall. Second, to institute local chapters

in all parts of the country. Third, to inaugurate the Scholar-Athlete Program which combines scholastic excellence with outstanding athletic abilities and achievement. Fourth, to lay the foundation for a system of scholarship awards such as the Earl Blaik Award and the Medical Economics Award. Fifth, to have the local chapters recognize an outstanding community leader whose efforts and background have been based in football. Sixth, to institute an annual football awards dinner which has become possibly the most important function of its kind anywhere in America.

From the outset, our records have carefully segregated the Building Fund from those of General Operations.

The income for the Foundation has been generated:

1. By the Annual Football Hall of Fame Dinner which averages about \$60,000 a year.
2. The Colleges, by annual dues, which range from \$25 to \$200 a year provide about \$30,000 on the average.
3. The Chapters and local membership activities which average about \$50,000 a year.

Added to this in the beginning was an arrangement with Rutgers University covering part of the salaries of the late George Little and the late Harvey Harman, who had tenure at the University and whose salaries the University would have had to pay anyway. Rutgers University also provided some office space, telephone service and secretarial service. This continued until Mr. Harman passed away, after which time Rutgers continued to furnish temporary office space, a secretary for the New Brunswick office and to pay its \$200 annual college membership dues.

During the period 1969 - 1970 - 1971 the income and expenditures of the General Fund were as follows:

	Income	Expenses	Net
1971	\$167,000.	\$145,000.	\$21,000.
1970	175,000.	147,000.	32,000.
1969	150,000.	179,000.	(-29,000.)

With regard to the Building Fund our

records show that from January 1, 1961 to August 30, 1972 the Building Fund has received in donations, cash, securities and pledges and interest plus some miscellaneous income a total of \$2,003,000. In order to raise this amount it was necessary to spend \$264,000 on printing, travel, added staff, etc. Thus the actual cost of raising \$2 million (\$264,000) was approximately 13%, a most reasonable figure and it is expected that as the program continues this cost can be cut to the area of 7% to 8%.

In addition we have spent for the Lamb Football Library, which will be an integral part of the Hall of Fame, \$25,000 and for a national design contest and architects fees, \$216,500.

The Building Fund, therefore, presently has in cash and pledges, \$1,497,500.

When I joined the Foundation in June, 1971, the first order of business of the Directors meeting was to select and approve a building plan for the Hall of Fame.

The next order of business was to set in motion several projects to raise the necessary \$5.5 million needed for the proposed building. We arranged extremely beneficial agreements with nationally known builders to construct the building and employed James Gardner, a world famous exhibition designer, to create an exciting and attractive interior display which hopefully would bring enough visitors each year to pay for the maintenance of the building, providing extra funds for the operation of the Center For Leadership and possibly provide funds so that further scholarships could be made available to scholar-athletes.

At that time (June 1971) I announced that within the year, I would know whether or not sufficient funds could be obtained to go forward with the proposed building. At this point we were notified that the Attorney General's Office, which oversees non-profit charitable organizations, had become concerned because of the fact that monies had been collected and had not yet been spent for the stated purpose. They were informed of our plans and a time table agreed upon. At no time did Mr. Lefkowitz's office question the disposi-

tion or handling of our funds or the past operation of the Foundation. It was concerned that there either be a building provided or the funds donated for that purpose be returned.

Despite vigorous efforts, it became apparent that the necessary sum of \$5.5 million could not be raised within the allotted time. The suggestion was then made that the purchase of a building in New York City be considered in order to provide a place where proper exhibits could be housed and where rooms for the operation of the Center For Leadership, which we planned to expand, and for the National Headquarters of the Foundation, which heretofore had been divided between New Brunswick and our office on 44th Street in New York. The Chairman of the Board explained the proposed move to President Bloustein, who was most understanding. The immediate response from other interested parties was that we had done a very sensible thing in purchasing the building. We have arranged for an outstanding expert to supervise such reconditioning of the building as might be necessary and James Gardner is presently at work to submit a plan for the interior exhibits for the public exhibition. We are presently arranging to move our staff into that new building.

This leads me to a direct discussion of the September 13 article in the Wall Street Journal.

In the first place, your figure of \$5 million has confounded everybody, and we do not know where it came from nor really what it represents. In any case, as stated before, our Building Fund has received since January 1, 1961, \$2,003,000 and we have expended \$505,300 leaving a balance of \$1,497,500.

Your story next mentions the Foundation officials being "bombarded" with tough questions about its goals. There was no "bombardment" but rather several properly conducted question and answer meetings in which objectives and plans and actions of the Foundation were explained to the apparent satisfaction of Mr. Wallenstein of the Attorney General's Office.

Continued on page 5

Story Charges—

Continued from page 4

the organization to national prominence and he who both engineered its fund-raising efficiency and shaped its spending policies. Indeed, to many people Mr. LaRoche more or less personifies the foundation; at banquets he is routinely toasted as the one man without whom the foundation wouldn't be where it is today . . .

Not only was Mr. LaRoche adept at putting the arm on people, but he also had a knack for inducing other prominent citizens to help. Roger Blough, former chairman of U.S. Steel, for instance, was recruited to lead a fund-raising drive in the mid-1960s that Mr. LaRoche says produced over \$1.5 million.

Once the money was in the foundation coffers, Mr. LaRoche took charge of how it was spent. He kept such close control over the accounts that a professional fund-raising consultant hired in 1970 quit soon afterward, complaining that Mr. LaRoche wanted to be a "one-man show" and wouldn't allow the consultant's firm to complete a review of their financial figures.

Fluctuating Balances

"Their financial statements did look odd," recalls Mason Gross, the recently retired president of Rutgers. "They would give them out at the annual banquet. In year five there would be less cash on hand than there had been in year four. It went back and forth. Yet they tried to raise an increasing amount of money. I never could understand that."

Former Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York worked closely with Mr. LaRoche at the beginning but describes why he dropped out of foundation activities: "They spent money on entertainment for the big shots without the approval of the executive committee, which I very much disapproved of. The cocktail parties at Twenty-One (a New York restaurant) were perfectly outrageous—without telling the board. It was all under the auspices of (Mr. LaRoche). It was a one-man show, a mutual-benefit society as far as he was concerned."

Mr. LaRoche says he has never drawn a salary from the foundation, though he has received a personal expense account of up to \$4,600 a year. He retired as chairman last year but retains the spacious master office at the foundation's Manhattan headquarters.

Mr. Fish, who says he's the last surviving member of Walter Camp's 1915 All America team, is one of scores of men the foundation already has inducted into the hall of fame, even though there is no building yet for statuary. Outside the East, college football buffs have expressed resentment toward the foundation's committees for honoring what seems to be a disproportionate number of players from a few schools, mainly Yale, Princeton and

Harvard. There are 33 hall-of-famers from Yale and Princeton, for example, but only one each from such football powerhouses as Texas, UCLA, Oklahoma and Michigan State . . .

Honorees tend, too, to be prominent businessmen of Mr. LaRoche's generation whose football careers, like fine wine, tend to improve with age. But Mr. LaRoche defends the selections on the same ground he defends the foundation's spending policies: People misunderstand his organization's purpose.

"We're not trying to honor great football players," he says. "We're trying to honor great football players who became great students and great men." Mr. LaRoche and others in the foundation says they want to cultivate in the business world those values of determination and self-sufficiency that they believe are acquired on the gridiron.

Here's how Mr. LaRoche describes one honoree: "I think he was an All American. But he came from a good family. His father donated the gym at Colgate. He's a wealthy man."

Of Heroes and Saloons

Asked about the paucity of younger honorees who might be known to the youth of today, Mr. LaRoche retorts that among the hall-of-famers are "the young man from Channel 7" and "that other young man on NBC"—referring evidently, to Frank Gifford and Kyle Rote, both of whom were collegiate stars of 20 years or so ago and who now are television sports commentators.

"But," Mr. LaRoche continues, "I don't know if we'd ever take in that other guy—the quarterback of the Jets."

"You mean Joe Namath?" he is asked. "Yeah. He's a great football player, but what's he ever done with his life? He hangs around saloons."

Whether the National Football Foundation will ever be able to display a statue of Joe Namath or anybody else is still very much open to question, however, despite the purchase of the house on 80th Street. That's because the charity frauds bureau still doesn't consider the foundation to be completely off the hook. What remains to be seen is how the many donors to the foundation will respond to the notion of having the hall of fame in Manhattan instead of at Rutgers.

"They are going to have to advise their contributors that they are changing their plans," says Mr. Wallenstein of the charity frauds bureau. "A letter is supposed to be going out shortly. If the contributors are not satisfied with the change, they can get their money back."

If that is so, giving back some \$5 million or so may pose quite a problem for an organization that now has only about \$1 million, plus one house on 80th Street.

Kraft Elected USWF Head

Ken Kraft, wrestling coach at Northwestern University, was elected president of the United States Wrestling Federation at its October meeting in Stillwater, Okla.

Kraft, a former first vice-president of the Federation, replaces Wally Johnson. Kraft is also the NCAA representative to the United States Collegiate Sports Council on the Wrestling Games Committee.

Homa Thomas of the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) and Jerry Miles, director of public relations for

the NCAA, were also elected to the executive committee.

Other action at the meeting included the signing of the contracts for the new United States Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame building at Stillwater. The building will also be the headquarters for the Federation.

Groundbreaking and construction on the half-million dollar project will begin in January.

Murphy's Reply—

Continued from page 4

The next reference reads, "They spent their customary \$30,000 on the Foundation's Annual black-tie fund-raising gala."

Here again, is an attempt at deception. The \$30,000 represents cost of food, decoration and dinner arrangements, etc. Actual net income from the Dinner amounted to \$59,414.

The story continues that "the foundation ran energetic fund-raising campaigns." I have not been able to find evidence of such campaigns.

The next paragraph says "the frauds bureau wanted to know after two decades of collecting millions of dollars, why the Foundation has not launched its project." This again is deceptive.

The explanation provided by the representatives of the Hall of Fame seemed satisfactory to Mr. Wallenstein who did, however, say that the time had come to provide a building or return the funds. We agreed.

Your writer attempts to create the impression that the purchase of the building on 80th Street was somehow done secretly. The fact is, that the opportunity seemed so great, that the Executive Committee was quickly called into session and it was a unanimous decision that an offer for the building be made. The Executive Committee acts with full authority since the full Board of Directors is scattered nationally and meets only once a year. This procedure has been historically followed by the Foundation.

We know of no basis for the statement that officials at Rutgers were "apoplectic." The problems of raising the necessary funds were laid out to them when the lease was signed. When the decision was made to buy the building in New York and give up the lease at Rutgers, President Bloustein understood the position of the Foundation.

Later on, there is a suggestion of factuality in the story in response to the question "where did all the money over the years go?" It is properly answered, for salaries, travel, and administration costs,

but then it poisons the answer by adding "lavish entertaining." I can find no record of any lavish entertainment. Vincent dePaul Draddy was Chairman of the Dinner Committee for a number of years. He frequently held meetings at restaurants so that the work could be covered at lunch time or dinner time and not impose on the volunteers' business hours. Mr. Draddy paid the bills personally for all of these meetings.

The reference to the architectural plans is correct except that the plans have not been discarded. They are still in hand, and can be used if and when it becomes desirable.

Your story goes on to say, that the Foundation paid \$50,000 for a study by Emil Bend, "The Impact of Athletic Participation on Academic and Career Aspiration and Achievement." This is a most useful study but did not cost \$50,000 but \$5,000.

Our audited reports were provided the Governor of New Jersey, the President of Rutgers University, Mr. Wallenstein of the Attorney General's office and could have been provided your reporter or you, had the request been made.

I will not go into the personal attack on Mr. LaRoche nor a discussion of the opinions of Congressman Hamilton Fish and others as to the conduct of the Foundation affairs in years gone by. The criticism as to the selection of honorees will not stand scrutiny and the details of the agreement between Sports Illustrated and the Foundation, as I understand it, was mutually beneficial and pleasant, productive association was enjoyed by both parties.

In closing, may I say that your article has caused wide spread confusion and misunderstanding. It seems a shame that such an ill-conceived and irresponsible story, based on half-truths, should have been published.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

George L. Murphy
President



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ELSEWHERE IN EDUCATION

The following is a report that was published in *Higher Education and National Affairs*:

The (Nixon) Administration reported this week that Federal aid to predominantly black colleges and universities rose 58 per cent between the 1969 and 1971 fiscal years.

U.S. Education Commissioner Sidney P. Marland, Jr., said the figures were compiled by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, of which he is chairman. He said the increase, from \$108 million in 1969 to \$171 million in 1971 "is the result of a concerted effort on the part of this Administration to demonstrate with money as well as rhetoric its concern for the future of some of our nation's most valuable resources."

According to the study, to be published later this year, the 115 predominantly black institutions enrolled 2.4 per cent of all college students in the 1971-72 academic year

and received 4.4 per cent of all Federal aid to education. Of the 8.6 million students enrolled in all colleges and universities, the report states, 208,000 were enrolled in black colleges.

The colleges received 86 per cent of their Federal funds from HEW, the study reports. By contrast, other colleges and universities received only 66 per cent of their Federal support from HEW. A total of 19 Federal departments and agencies provided more than \$3.8 billion to all colleges and universities.

Of the \$146 million provided black institutions by HEW, the U.S. Office of Education awarded \$118 million, an increase of \$33 million over the \$85 million provided in 1970. The next largest amount in HEW came from the National Institutes of Health, which provided almost \$15 million, an increase of \$6 million over 1970. HEW's Health Services and Mental Health Administration doubled its funds to black colleges between 1970 and 1971, providing more than \$11 million.

Other major sources of Federal aid to black colleges were Office of Economic Opportunity, \$7 million; Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$6 million; National Science Foundation, \$3 million; and the Department of Agriculture, \$2 million. A total of 44 per cent of all Federal funds received by the black colleges in 1971 went for student assistance. Only 26 per cent of Federal funds to other colleges and universities were for the same purpose.

Ten black colleges received a total of \$60,315,400 in Federal funds in 1971 as follows: Meharry Medical College, \$16.1 million; Howard University, \$15.1 million; Tuskegee Institute, \$5.4 million; Southern University, \$4 million; Federal City College, \$3.8 million; Wilberforce University, \$3.5 million; Prairie View A&M College, \$3.4 million; North Carolina A&T State University, \$2.9 million; Fisk University \$2.9 million; and Florida A&M University, \$2.8 million.

INTERPRETATIONS

Note: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.I.s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director, in the Association's executive office.

It is suggested each set of interpretations be clipped from the News and placed in the back of the reader's NCAA Manual. It also is recommended that a reference to the O.I. be made in the Manual at the appropriate point.

Transportation to Recognition Banquet

Situation: An institution's athletic booster club proposes to finance an intercollegiate team's transportation expenses to a location which is not more than 100 miles from the campus for a recognition banquet. This is to occur prior to or during the season. (122)

Question: Is this permissible?

Answer: Yes, provided the expenses are paid through the institution's department of athletics and the location is within 100 miles of the campus; further, there can be no tangible award provided to members of the team. [C 3-1-(g)-(1)]

Practice With Collegiate Team

Situation: A student-athlete enrolled at a four-year institution subsequently is dismissed or withdraws. (25)

Question: Is it permissible for the student, while not enrolled in the institution, to practice with the institution's team?

Answer: No. The young man is considered to be a prospective student-athlete eligible for recruitment by other NCAA member institutions. Accordingly, the provisions of the tryout rule would prohibit the young man from demonstrating or displaying his ability in any branch of sport. [B1-3]

Transfer Student Determination

Situation: A young man officially registers and enrolls at an institution, but is not present on the opening day of classes. He has not reported on call for uniformed squad practice. The young man does not officially withdraw before the opening day of classes or on that day. (15)

Question: Is he considered to be a transfer student if he then attends an NCAA member institution?

Answer: No. If the young man is not present at the institution on the opening day of classes or not present for any classes in that term after the first day, he is not considered to be a transfer student when he enrolls at another institution. [B4-1-O.I. 400-(a)]

Transfer Student Determination

Situation: A prospective student-athlete reports for picture day immediately preceding an institution's uniformed preseason football practice. He participates in picture day, but subsequently departs the institution before "reporting on call for regular uniformed squad practice" per Official Interpretation 400-(a). (69)

Question: Is the young man considered a transfer when he enrolls in an NCAA member institution?

Answer: No. Inasmuch as the prospective student-athlete participated only in picture day and did not report for regular uniformed squad practice, he is not considered a transfer student. [B4-1-O.I. 400-(a), B3-1-(c)]

Transfer Requirement—Military Exception

Situation: A student-athlete attends a collegiate institution for a period of time before serving on active duty in the United States Military for at least 18 months. Upon release from active duty, he enrolls at an NCAA member institution. (61)

Question: Is the student-athlete immediately eligible to represent the member institution in an NCAA event without fulfilling a residence requirement?

Answer: Yes, provided that he meets the transfer requirements of NCAA Bylaw 4-6-(b) [1,600 rule] as well as the eligibility and transfer rules of the institution in which he enrolls. The 18-month active duty exception relieves a student from the transfer requirements of Bylaw 4, Sections 1-5, but does not pertain to other NCAA eligibility rules including the provisions of Constitution 3-9 and Bylaw 4-6-(b) [1,600 rule]. [B4-1-O.I. 400-(b)-(7)]

CERTIFICATIONS

GYMNASTICS MEETS

The following gymnastics meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-2:

Waterman Invitational, October 6-7, 1972, San Diego, Calif.

Rocky Mountain Open Gymnastics Championships, December 2, 1972, Aurora, Colorado.

POSTSEASON FOOTBALL GAME

The following postseason bowl game has been certified by the Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-2:

Mid-Eastern-South-Western, December 2, 1972, New Orleans, La., 2 p.m.



College Football—
Three Plays a Minute

'Give Football Back to Players,' Says Boston University President

The following article is reprinted from the New York TIMES:

Dr. John R. Silber, president of Boston University, has proposed that the Yankee Conference give football "back to the students" and make coaches sit in the stands and just watch during a game.

The 46-year-old Texan, who spent 17 years as a professor and Dean of Philosophy at the University of Texas, has been accused of joking. But Dr. Silber said, "the situation in American college football is so ridiculous that any time you speak out on it, it is funny. But I'm not joking."

"I have recommended to the presidents of the Yankee Conference that we adopt a rule in our conference that coaches be prohibited from engaging in contact with their teams during the playing of the game. It would be highly desirable, in my opinion, to restore the position of quarter-

back to its former dignity and turn the game over to the students."

Coaches would be allowed to talk to players at halftime, but the players would call all the plays and actually conduct the game under Dr. Silber's plan.

He spoke of the U. of Texas coach, "If Texas played without Darrell Royal on the sidelines, we don't know how the team would do. Really, how good a coach is he? We know he's a great quarterback. He's a greater quarterback than Joe Namath because he has been calling all the plays for Texas for many more years than Namath has been calling plays in football."

"The way coaches call the shots and the way substitutions are made now, things like spirit, conditioning and mental capabilities mean very little. Is there no educational value in the game? I think there is. Let the players

learn what to do and then put it into practice."

Dr. Silber, president of Boston U. since 1971, is opposed to athletic scholarships. "There seems to be no reasonable educational purpose to providing more financial aid for athletes than for students without athletic interests," he said. "A great American farce is the way we subsidize professional teams by paying for the farm system development of these football players. And it is an insult to the taxpayer when big state universities do this."

"Private schools like Boston U. just can't afford to subsidize professional football. We're a school that has lost millions of dollars trying to supply the pros with players. It was a futile effort."

"Any student given financial support toward an education because of his athletic ability should consider it a loan and return it if he signs a professional contract before completing his education."

Kicker KOs 'Myth'-ery Of His Role

A couple of years ago Alex Karras, then an all-star defensive lineman for the Detroit Lions, put a tag on place kickers that was very unfair.

In essence, Karras said that for 59 minutes play the real football players bat their brains out and then in the final minute of play a slight, undernourished foreign-born kicker comes onto the field yelling, "I'm going to keek a touchdown," and wins the game.

Since then probably every place kicker who has ever played college or professional ball has had that tag to live with. Some have, some haven't and some are doing something about it.

McNeese State's Carlos Medrano is one who is trying to do something about it.

Now in his senior year with the Cowboys, the native of Mexico has learned the game of football and knows that it takes more than just a place kicker with an accurate toe to win a football game.

"I'm in there only a few minutes," he said, "the other players are in there the entire game. They've really got the pressure on them."

"Carlos is a great addition to our team," Cowboy head coach Jack Doland said. "He can really relieve the tension before a game and he's probably the best kicker in the state."

Medrano is an accomplished soccer player and can do just about anything with a soccer ball. In the dressing room prior to a game, Carlos will keep the players relaxed and entertained by doing warmup exercises with the soccer ball.

He bounces it off his head, down his arm and can really work the ball over with his feet. He could probably bounce the ball across a football field without once using his hands.

As a place kicker Medrano could be the best in the state.

He has accounted for 74 points with his kicking in two seasons, having made 10 field goals and 44 extra points. That total leaves him only eight points shy of the school career record for kick scoring and only three field goals off the standard for field goals.

His 44 extra points are a school record as are his 23 consecutive point after touchdown kicks.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Baseball coach **ROY LOVE** took over the AD post at Portland State University and he'll continue to coach baseball. **JERRY DONNER** has been named acting AD at the Brooklyn Center of Long Island University, replacing **ROY RUBIN**, who moved to the Philadelphia 76ers. Donner was assistant AD for the past two years and is a co-director of the National Summer Youth Sports Program (NSYSP).

BOB GUELKER, soccer coach at Southern Illinois—Edwardsville, has taken over the AD post also at that school. **TED KJOLHEDE**, a member of the Central Michigan staff since 1956 and assistant AD for the past two years, will take over the head job of **DANIEL P. ROSE**, who retires Dec. 31 after nearly 31 years at CMU. **JAMES L. BEDELL** assumes the post at Canisius. **JOSEPH DONOVAN** takes over at New Paltz. **DR. DOUGLAS C. WISEMAN** at Plymouth State. **JIM BERRY**, head basketball coach at Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa, has also assumed the AD post. He'll continue coaching basketball.

COACHES

FOOTBALL—Four new coaches are in the ECAC ranks this year with **BILLY JOE** at Cheyney State, **WILLIAM BOWES** at New Hampshire, **ARTHUR EASON** at William Paterson, and **VINNIE CARLESIMO** at St. Peter's.

BASKETBALL—**JERRY STEELE**, former head coach of the Carolina Cougars has taken over the head post at High Point, N.C., in addition to his duties as AD. He replaces **J. D. BARNETT**, who accepted an assistant post at Richmond. **RONALD SMALLS** moves from assistant to head coach at Long Island University. **GEORGE BLANEY** is now at Holy Cross. **RICHARD TAYLOR** is new at Lock Haven. New York Tech has hired **SAM STERN**.

BASEBALL—Columbia has announced the hiring of **RICHARD S. SAKALA** as head coach and assistant AD.

CROSS COUNTRY—**TOM LIONVALE** has replaced **ART HUTTON** as cross country and track coach at Central Washington State College. **JIM DAVIS** is now at Lebanon Valley. Hartwick has hired **RICHARD J. DAYMONT** for cross country and track. **KEN GUNTER** is new head man in cross country and track at Austin Peay.

TRACK—SUNY-Buffalo has appointed **JAMES T. McDONOUGH**. **GAYLE CONFER** is new at Susquehanna.

HOCKEY—Princeton will be led by **PAUL L. LUFKIN** this winter.

SOCCER—Montclair State has **BOB WOLFARTH** at the helm. **DAN BURKE** is also among the changes at LIU. **GERALD CLINTON** takes over at Fairleigh

Dickinson.

TENNIS—**DENNY LEE SCHACKTER**, 25, has been appointed head coach at the U. of Wisconsin, replacing **JOHN DESMOND**, who resigned.

WRESTLING—**MEARL H. GREENE** is new at Ithaca.

GOLF—Kansas U. will have co-head coaches this year in **WILBUR NORTON** and **CHARLES O'NEAL**.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS

Adelphi University has announced **WILLIAM ZAVESTOSKI** as SID, replacing **WILLIAM J. IRWIN**, who remains as swimming coach. **TONY MAGGIOTTA** is new at Canisius. Villanova has appointed **BOB ELLIS**. Tufts has hired **GEORGE NEVILLE**. **FRED CRANWELL** is the new SID at St. Peter's. Providence's work is being handled by **MIKE TRANGHESE**. Millersville State has hired **DONALD R. BAIRD**. Georgetown's SID post has been filled by **DAVE KAPLAN**.

NEWSMAKERS

DIED—**HARRY KIPKE**, former U. of Michigan head football coach, died after a brief illness at the age of 73. He coached the Wolverines to four consecutive Big Ten titles from 1930-33 and also coached at Missouri. **FRANK WICKHORST**, 67, former U. of California head coach died in Oakland. **DR. ROBERT H. MEYNE**, 52, chairman of the Department of Recreation at Indiana State. He suffered a stroke in August after being in ill health for nearly a year.

APPOINTED—U. of South Florida named **NED STEELE** as athletic business manager. **DICK STAHLBERGER**, SID at Montclair State, has been appointed public relations director of the New Jersey State Athletic Conference, succeeding **BOB SYRYOCK**. **FRANK BARNING**, former SID at C. W. Post, has joined the staff of the National Collegiate Sports Services. **BOB SIMMONS**, former All-Mid-American Conference linebacker, as academic advisor in the Bowling Green athletic department. **BILL GILBRETH** as director of athletic development at Abilene Christian. **Miss CAROL M. DAVIS** as the first director of women's athletics at Michigan State U.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVE—Professor **RONALD BIELLI** replaces **JOHN V. CRAVEN** at Middlebury, Vt., College.

RESIGNED—Franklin and Marshall head wrestling coach **MILTON (MICKY) STEWART**.

HONORED—Louisiana Tech's **JOHN CASSIBRY**, the all-Southeast Conference second-baseball last spring, has been awarded the F. L. McDonald Scholarship for graduate study as the top scholar-athlete in the conference.

Retired AD Gives Views on Small College Programs

Some say the "rah-rah" days of college athletics are but a memory, but there's at least one former college athletic director who believes there may be a healthy explanation for its alleged waning.

Colleagues, according to DePauw University's Dr. James Loveless, are switching from a "spectator" orientation to "participant" orientation, and he doesn't think it's all that bad.

"People increasingly tell me there's an apathy of interest among students toward intercollegiate athletics," Loveless commented, "but I don't think this is necessarily so. I believe the students are trying to tell us that many would rather play on a team than watch others participate. For instance, some would rather play soccer than watch their classmates play football. Our experience is that there is a greater interest in participation in greater numbers in more varsity sports than we have ever had before."

"We are trying to enroll bright young people in our colleges. These students, almost inevitably, have a long list of activities and interests. They like to participate."

"But because in the past it was taken for granted that every student ought to support intercollegiate athletics as spectators, we can't understand today why we find more and more would rather play recreational sports such as handball or tennis than watch the varsity teams play."

"The difference is this: Now they'd rather play than watch and it is a very healthy sign. It doesn't mean they have less pride in the school or in the representatives (their classmates) of the school," Loveless added.

Loveless retired June 30 after 18 years as athletic director at DePauw and 25 years as a football and basketball coach. The Francisco, Ind., native has other observations. He says students increasingly want greater access to athletic facilities.

"Students are wanting gymnasiums open more hours. I know of one school where students have petitioned to have the gym open around the clock," Loveless said. "College gyms used to be closed at night, especially in smaller communities, if they weren't being used for intercollegiate sports. Now we're having to keep gyms open later and later."

When he came to DePauw from Grove City (Pa.) College in 1954,

Loveless said the gym here was closed all day Sunday. Students didn't seem to mind. Now the gym is open until 8:30 p.m. Sundays and until 11 p.m. on week nights.

For Loveless, this is as it should be, particularly for small universities where it is within the realm of possibility to service the entire student body with recreational facilities it has increasingly come to expect.

DePauw has been servicing 2,300 students in a gymnasium-pool built when the enrollment was 900. Consequently, a new athletic-recreational complex is in the offing. There's no secret that the "recreational" side of the equation is being weighed just as strongly as the intercollegiate side.

Preliminary sketches mention a fitness laboratory, several handball and squash courts, and an ice skating rink—all elements designed to encourage more non-competitive and recreational activity for all. And of course there will be a fieldhouse, swimming pool, basketball courts and other spaces to meet the increased needs of individuals who compete in intercollegiate and intramural programs.

Loveless feels college intramural programs should be substantially expanded to accommodate growing numbers of students who want some kind of activity. "Our IM program could easily double if we had the facilities to handle it. And I can't think our experience is much different from other schools like us," Loveless observed.

As for intercollegiate athletics, Loveless finds the dropping of some sports by colleges regrettable. Rather than dropping football, for example, because "it doesn't pay its way," Loveless favors playing it at a different, more realistic level, enabling more, not fewer, to participate.

"DePauw will have 90 boys out for football in a student body of 2,300. Not one will have to stay out because he's on a football scholarship. They are there because they enjoy playing football while they prepare for a career in another field. Anybody can come out at any time for as many sports as he wants to," Loveless said. "We offer 10 intercollegiate sports, and we need more!"

"People may feel I'm talking about promoting mediocrity in intercollegiate athletics, but I disagree," Loveless argued. "In a small university this is

all tied up in a good educational program where you deal with the general student body and not just the blue chip specialist. Too many schools fail to use their intercollegiate programs as educational vehicles to serve their student bodies."

Loveless is sensitive to the criticism that frequently comes toward intercollegiate athletics.



Dr. James Loveless

Some interesting views

"The difficulty comes when people criticize all intercollegiate athletics because of the ills and problems that face some institutions unable to cope with the costs of recruiting and scholarships. I think they (detractors) have forgotten that two-thirds of the schools in the country are not looking at their athletic programs this way. We are all being lumped together, and it's unrealistic and not true," contends Loveless.

Loveless said some critical articles are being written by well-meaning people in other disciplines who talk about the de-humanization of students because of intercollegiate athletics. "They are just picking out isolated cases," Loveless said. "The majority of schools don't have a program set up on this basis."

Loveless, who started his coaching career in 1929 in the Peru (Ind.) public schools, thinks one of the most satisfying developments in intercollegiate athletics is the growth of programs in smaller institutions.

"Thirty or 40 years ago a person went to a professional convention mainly to get a job at a 'big time' school. Many thought success sprang only from large institutions, and I think it indicated a lack of confidence in their own schools," Loveless continued.

"Several years ago small schools were not paying as well as the big schools. Working conditions were not always the best. Freedom of operation and the chance to do research and write weren't always present," Loveless added.

"These advantages are no longer centered exclusively in the big universities. These options are now often open in many small colleges which have well-trained, well-paid coaches. These men have faculty rank with leaves of absence to improve their skills. They serve on important educational committees of the college. They have a part in decision-making that affects the university in ways outside athletics," Loveless said.

"So we have seen this dramatic change. Now, many may consider the best jobs are at smaller institutions and not the larger ones with their problems of finances, eligibility and recruiting."

Loveless has had a hand in the small college's steadily improving lot in the NCAA. For many years concerned primarily with intercollegiate athletics at the major universities, the NCAA began extensive organizational work on behalf of small colleges in the early 1950's. It created a College (Division) Committee to initiate activity and ideas. Loveless was a member of that committee and later became a member of the NCAA Council, its executive committee, and an NCAA vice-president at large.

"I have seen the influence of smaller institutions grow in the Council of the NCAA, but not entirely because of our numbers. It is because people are confident about the things they are talking about, and they are being listened to," he observed.

Although he officially retired June 30 and turned the reins over to Tom Mont, the 1929 DePauw alumnus and Rector Scholar isn't entirely out of the educational game. He will be an emeritus professor in physical education and continue his interest in the planning and development of the new athletic-recreational complex.

Nothing Slinky About Virginia Union's Quarterback

By Vic Fulp

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Virginia Union has played two football games this fall. And, as of the second outing, had a new starting quarterback—a freshman named Lee Gray.

For those around the Lombardy Street campus who don't know Gray, he's the tall slender looking guy with a slight midriff bulge.

However, this bulge moves around and, in turn, is removable at Gray's will. It even has a name.

In Gray's case, it is a boa constrictor that goes by the name of Riot (from a Sly and the Family Stone album). A mere baby, Riot measures some 2½ feet long, but will at full growth reach some six to nine feet.

"A lot of people have cats and dogs," offered Gray about his choice in pets. "I just wanted to be different, and snakes are my thing."

Now that it has been conceded that the pet is "different," not rare but different, how does one acquire a desire for such a choice?

"I got interested in snakes when I was about 14. A man in my home town (Wilkesburg, Pa.) had a big one. I wanted one then, but I couldn't get my parents to agree," commented Gray.

"So I just waited and saved up my money and got it. My father is really scared of snakes, but my mother didn't really object." And off to a Pittsburgh pet shop he went.

The hiding place under the shirt was brought about by the confusion when people spotted the snake. "When they see it, they clench up. It makes a scene with some people and I don't think he (Riot) appreciated the noise."

There haven't been any special incidents and Gray said his roommate "had a little

fear, but I keep it in a cage. Anyway, they don't allow pets in the dorms, so I made arrangements with a teacher (psychology not biology) to keep it."

Just as Gray hopes the VU Panthers will draw big crowds at Hovey Field, the 6-3, 195-pounder and Riot drew a full house at his room one day at feeding time. "My room was packed and then he didn't even eat. He has to eat live mice and they wanted to see him gulp out and swallow one," he commented.

Mealtime only rolls around for Riot every 14 days and Gray feels like the quantity of mice, which he purchases at a local pet store, will soon be doubled to two. "They keep the same cycle, you just feed them more."

"When he gets full grown, I guess I'll have to give him to a zoo, but I'm going to try to keep him until he dies. It takes them about five years to get six feet. That's pretty good. It took me 18 years."

Gray, who says he didn't have "any fears" about the snake from the start, likes "him crawling over my arm and seeing people's reaction."

The pet has led his teammates to call Gray "Snake Man." Coach Willard Bailey, among others, heard Riot had been lost, but Gray said "No," that he had "kept him under surveillance."

And, it's for certain that, whenever as Riot grows, "Snake Man" will be kept under surveillance by other members of the some 1,700 VU student body and faculty whenever he is walking around campus.

On meeting with reporter and photographer, Gray was asked if he could get the snake for some pictures. He quickly replied, "Here it is."



And, there it was right under his tucked in shirt, wrapped around his waist. Where else?



Quarterback and Friend—Virginia Union quarterback Lee Gray and his pet snake, "Riot."

Photo courtesy of The Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH

NCAA Calendar of Coming Events		
Event	Site or Host	Date
NCAA Council Meeting	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 23-25
NCAA College Division Cross Country Champion- ships	Wheaton, Ill.	Nov. 11
NCAA University Division Cross Country Champion- ships	Houston, Tex.	Nov. 20
USTF National Cross Country Championships	North Texas State U. Denton, Tex.	Nov. 22
National Collegiate Water Polo Championships	University of New Mexico Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Dec. 1-2
NCAA College Division Soccer Championships	Southern Illinois U. Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec. 7 & 9
Event	Site or Host	Date
NCAA University Division Soccer Championships	Orange Bowl Miami, Fla.	Dec. 27 & 29
American Association of College Baseball Coaches Convention	Conrad Hilton Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 4-7
Collegiate Athletics Busi- ness Managers Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 6-10
American Football Coaches Association Convention	Conrad Hilton Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 7-12
NCAA Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 11-13
NCAA Honors Luncheon	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 12
United States Track Coaches Association Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 12-13

NEWS

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Neinas Chairs Committee On International Relations

Chuck Neinas, commissioner of the Big 8 Conference, was elected chairman of the NCAA's new International Relations Committee at an Oct. 4 meeting in Chicago, Ill.

The International Relations Committee replaces the NCAA's Olympic Committee and has broader responsibilities than the old committee because it deals with all international competition, not just the Olympics.

Besides the regular committee members in attendance, representatives of each of the sports federations attended.

Included were Ed Steitz of Springfield College, who is a

member of the committee as well as president of the United States Basketball Federation, Frank Bare, executive director of the United States Collegiate Sports Council, Carl Cooper, executive director of the U.S. Track and Field Federation, Myron Roderick, executive director of the U.S. Wrestling Federation along with Ken Kraft, president-elect of the USWF. George Killian of the National Junior College Athletic Association, Dave Arnold of the National Federation of State High School Associations, and Admiral Tom Hamilton, retired commissioner of the Pacific-8 Conference, also attended.

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